

SPU

Rub malt between your hands to get the come or *sprouting* clean away. *Martine's Husbandry.*

2. To shoot into ramifications.
Vitriol is apt to *sprout* with moisture. *Bacon.*

3. To grow.
Th' enliv'ning dust its head begins to rear,
And on the ashes *sprouting* plumes appear. *Tickell.*

SPROUT. n. f. [from the verb.] A shoot of a vegetable.
Stumps of trees, lying out of the ground, will put forth *sprouts* for a time. *Bacon.*

Early ere the odorous breath of morn
Awakes the slumbering leaves, or tassell'd horn
Shakes the high thickets, haste I all about,
Number my ranks, and visit every *sprout*. *Milton.*

To this kid, taken out of the womb, were brought in the
tender *sprouts* of shrubs; and, after it had tasted, began to eat
of such as are the usual food of goats. *Ray on the Creation.*

SPRUCE. adj. [Skinner derives this word from *preux*, French;
but he proposes it with hesitation: *Junius* thinks it comes from
sprout; *Cassanbon* trifles yet more contemptibly. I know not
whence to deduce it, except from *pruce*. In ancient books
we find furniture of *pruce* a thing costly and elegant, and
thence probably came *pruce*] Nice; trim; neat without
elegance.

The tree
That wraps that crystal in a wooden tomb,
Shall be took up *spruce*, fill'd with diamond. *Dante.*

Thou wilt not leave me in the middle street,
Tho' some more *spruce* companion thou do'st meet. *Dante.*

Along the crisped shades and bow'rs
Revels the *spruce* and jocund Spring;
The graces, and the rosy-bosom'd hours,
Thither all their bounties bring. *Milton.*

I must not slip into too *spruce* a style for serious matters; and
yet I approve not that dull insipid way of writing practised by
many chymists. *Boyle.*

He put his band and beard in order,
The *spruce* to accost and board her. *Hudibras.*

He is so *spruce*, that he can never be genteel. *Tatler.*

This Tim makes a strange figure with that ragged coat un-
der his livery: can't he go *spruce* and clean? *Arbutnot.*

TO *SPRUCE. v. n.* [from the noun.] To dress with affected
neatness.

SPRUCEBER. n. f. [from *spruce*, a kind of fir.] Beer tinct-
ured with branches of fir.

In ulcers of the kidneys *sprucebeer* is a good balsamick. *Arb.*

SPRUCELEATHER. n. f. [Corrupted for *Prussian leather*.] *Ainsl.*

The leather was of *Pruce*. *Dryden's Fables.*

SPRUCENESS. n. f. [from *spruce*.] Neatness without elegance.

SPRUNG. n. f. The preterite and participle passive of *spring*.
Tall Norway fir, their masts in battle spent,
And English oaks, *sprung* leaks, and planks, restore. *Dryd.*

Now from beneath Malcas' airy heights,
Aloft the *spring*, and steer'd to Thebes her flight. *Pope.*

Who *spring* from kings shall know less joy than I. *Pope.*

SPRUNT. n. f. Any thing that is short and will not easily bend.

SPUD. n. f. A short knife.
My love to Sheelah is more firmly fixt,
Than strongest weeds that grow these stones betwixt:
My *spud* these nettles from the stones can part,
No knife so keen to weed thee from my heart. *Swift.*

SPULLERS of Yarn. n. f. Are such as are employed to see that
it be well spun, and fit for the loom. *Diët.*

SPUME. n. f. [from *spuma*, Latin.] Foam; froth.
Materials dark and crude,
Of spirituous and fiery *spume*, 'till touch'd
With heaven's rays, and temper'd, they shoot forth
So beauteous, op'ning to the ambient light. *Milton.*

Waters frozen in pans, after their dissolution, leave a froth
upon them, which are caused by the airy parts dis-
solved by the congealable mixture. *Brewin's Vulgar Errors.*

TO *SPUME. v. n.* [from *spuma*, Latin.] To foam; to froth.

SPUMOUS. adj. [from *spumeus*, Latin; from the noun.] Frothy;
SPUMY. adj. foamy.

The cause is the putrefaction of the body by unnatural heat:
the putrifying parts suffer a turgescence, and becoming airy
and *spumous*, ascend into the surface of the water. *Brewin.*

Not with more madnels, rolling from afar,
The *spumy* waves proclaim the wat'ry war;
And mounting upwards with a mighty roar,
March onwards, and insult the rocky shore. *Dryden.*

The *spumous* and florid state of the blood, in passing through
the lungs, arises from its own elasticity, and its violent motion,
the aerial particles expanding themselves. *Arbutnot.*

SPUN. n. f. The preterite and part. pass. of *spin*.
The nymph nor *spin*, nor dress'd with artful pride;
Her vest was gather'd up, her hair was ty'd. *Addison.*

SPUNGE. n. f. [from *spongia*, Latin.] A sponge. See *SPONGE*.
When he needs what you have clean'd, it is but squeezing
you, and, *sponge*, you shall be dry again. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

Considering the motion that was impress'd by the painter's
hand upon the *sponge*, compounded with the specifick gravity

of the *sponge* and the resistance of the air, the *sponge* did me-
chanically and unavoidably move in that particular line of
motion. *Bentley's Sermon.*

TO *SPUNGE. v. n.* [Rather *To sponge*.] To hang on others for
maintenance.

This will maintain you, with the perquisite of *sponging*
while you are young. *Swift to Cope.*

SPUNGINGHOUSE. n. f. [from *sponge* and *house*.] A house to which
debtors are taken before commitment to prison, where the
bailiffs sponge upon them, or riot at their cost.

A bailiff kept you the whole evening in a *sponging-house*. *See.*

SPUNGY. adj. [from *sponge*.]

1. Full of small holes, and soft like a sponge.
Some English wool, vex'd in a Pelagian loom,
And into cloth of *spongy* softness made,
Did into France or colder Denmark roam,
To ruin with worse air our staple trade. *Dryden.*

2. Wet; moist; watery.
There is no lady of more softer bowels,
More *spongy* to suck in the fens of fear. *Shakespeare.*

I saw Jove's bird, the Roman eagle, wing'd
From the *spongy* South to this part of the West,
There vanish'd in the sun-beams. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

3. Drunken; wet with liquor.
What cannot we put upon
His *spongy* officers? *Shakespeare.*

SPUNK. n. f. Rotten wood; touchwood. See *SPONK*.
To make white powder, the best way is by the powder of
rotten willows: *spunk*, or touchwood prepared, might perhaps
make it rustier. *Brewin's Vulgar Errors.*

SPUR. n. f. [from *spura*, Sax. *spore*, Danish, Islandick, and Dutch;
esporon, French.]

1. A sharp point fixed in the rider's heel, with which he pricks
his horse to drive him forward.
He borrowing that homely armour for want of a better,
had come upon the *spur* to redeem Philoclea's picture. *Sidg.*

Whether the body politic be
A horse whereon the governor doth ride,
Who, newly in the seat, that it may know
He can command it, lets it straight feel the *spur*. *Shakespeare.*

He presently fet *spurs* to his horse, and departed with the
rest of the company. *Knollet's History of the Turks.*

Was I for this entitled, fir,
And girt with rusty sword and *spur*,
For fame and honour to wage battle? *Hudibras.*

2. Incitement; instigation.
Seeing then that nothing can move, unless there be some
end, the desire whereof provoketh unto motion, how should
that divine power of the soul, that spirit of our mind, ever stir
itself into action, unless it have also the like *spur*? *Hooker.*

What need we any *spur*, but our own cause,
To prick us to redress? *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*

His laws are deep, and not vulgar; not made upon the *spur*
of a particular occasion, but out of providence of the future,
to make his people more and more happy. *Bacon.*

Reward is the *spur* of virtue in all good arts, all laudable
attempts; and emulation, which is the other *spur*, will never
be wanting, when particular rewards are proposed. *Dryden.*

The chief, if not only, *spur* to human industry and action,
is uneasiness.

The former may be a *spur* to the latter, 'till age makes him
in love with the study, without any childish bait. *Cicero.*

3. A stimulus; a prick; any thing that galls and teases.
Grief and patience, rooted in him both,
Mingle their *spurs* together. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

4. The sharp points on the legs of a cock with which he fights.
Of birds the bill is of like matter with the teeth: as for
their *spur*, it is but a nail. *Bacon.*

Animals have natural weapons to defend and offend; some
talons, some claws, some *spurs* and beaks. *Key.*

5. Any thing standing out; a snag.
The strong bas'd promontory
Have I made shake, and pluckt up by the *spurs*. *Shakespeare.*

The pine and cedar.

TO *SPUR. v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prick with the spur; to drive with the spur.
My friend, who always takes care to cure his horse of flat-
ting fits, *spurred* him up to the very side of the coach. *Addison.*

Your father, when he mounted,
Rein'd 'em in strongly, and he *spur'd* them hard. *Dryden.*

Who would be at the trouble of learning, when he finds his
ignorance is carested? But when you brow-beat and maul
them, you make them men; for though they have no natural
mettle, yet, if they are *spurred* and kicked, they will mend
their pace. *Cicero in Prick.*

2. To instigate; to incite; to urge forward.
Lovers break not hours,
Unless it be to come before their time: *Shakespeare.*

So much they *spur* their expedition.
Let the awe he has got upon their minds be so tempered with
the marks of good-will, that affection may *spur* them to their
duty. *Locke.*

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3. To drive by force.
Love will not be *spurr'd* to what it loathes. *Shakespeare.*

TO *SPUR. v. n.*

1. To travel with great expedition.
With backward bows the Parthians shall be there,
And, *spurring* on the light, confess their fear:
A double wreath shall crown our Caesar's brows. *Dryden.*

2. To press forward.
Aescapius took th' alarm, while yet he led,
And *spurring* on, his equals soon o'erpass'd. *Pope.*

Some bold men, though they begin with infinite ignorance
and error, yet, by *spurring* on, refine themselves. *Grew.*

SPURGALLED. adj. [from *spur* and *gall*.] Hurt with the spur.
I was not made a horse,
And yet I bear a burthen like an ass,
Spurr'd and tir'd, by jaunting Bolingbroke. *Shakespeare.*

What! shall each *spurgall'd* hackney of the day,
Or each new pension'd sycophant, pretend
To break my windows, if I treat a friend. *Pope.*

SPURGE. n. f. [from *spurge*, French; *spurge*, Dutch, from *spurge*,
Latin.] A plant violently purgative. *Spurge* is a general
name in English for all milky purgative plants. *Skinner.*

The flower consists of one leaf, of the globous bell shape;
cut into several moon-shaped segments, and encompassed by
two little leaves, which seem to perform the office of a flower-
cup; the point is for the most part triangular, which rises
from the bottom of the flower, and becomes a fruit of the
same shape, divided into three cells, each containing an oblong
seed. Every part of the plant abounds with a milky juice.
There are seventy-one species of this plant, of which wart-
wort is one. The first sort, called broad-leaved *spurge*, is a
biennial plant, and used in medicine under the name of cata-
putia minor. The milky juice in these plants is used by some
to destroy warts; but particular care should be taken in the
application, because it is a strong caustick. *Miller.*

The leaves of cataputia, or *spurge*, being plucked upwards
or downwards, perform their operations by purge or vomit,
is a strange conceit, ascribing unto plants positional opera-
tions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SPURGE Laurel, or Mezereum. n. f. [from *spurge*, Latin.] A plant.
The characters are: the flower consists of one leaf; is, for
the most part, funnel-shaped, and cut into four segments;
from whose centre rises the pointal, which afterward becomes
an oval fruit, which is in some full of juice, but in others is
dry. In each is contained one oblong seed. It is a rough
purge. *Miller.*

SPURIOUS. adj. [from *spurius*, Latin.]

1. Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine.
The coin that flows the first is generally rejected as *spu-
rious*, nor is the other esteemed more authentick by the present
Roman medallists. *Addison on Italy.*

If any thing else has been printed, in which we really had
any hand, it is loaded with *spurious* additions. *Swift.*

2. Not legitimate; bastard.
Your Scipio's, Caesar's, Pompey's, and your Cato's,
These gods on earth, are all the *spurious* brood
Of violated maids. *Addison's Cato.*

SPURLING. n. f. [from *spurlan*, French.] A small sea-fish.
All-fishies, do lay for porke and fowle,
For sprats and *spurlings* for your house. *Tusser.*

TO *SPURK. v. a.* [from *spur*, Saxon.]

1. To kick; to strike or drive with the foot.
They suppos'd I could rend bars of steel,
And *spurn* in pieces posts of adamant. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

Say my request's unjust,
And *spurn* me back; but if it be not so,
Thou art not honest. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

You that did void your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me as you *spurn* a stranger cur
Over your threshold. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

He in the surging smoke
Uplifted *spurn'd* the ground. *Milton.*

So was I forc'd
To do a sovereign justice to myself,
And *spurn* thee from my presence. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

Then will I draw up my legs, and *spurn* her from me with
my foot. *Addison's Spectator.*

A milk-white bull shall at your altars stand,
That threat a fight, and *spurn* the rising sand.
When Athens sinks by fates unjust,
When wild barbarians *spurn* her dust. *Pope.*

Now they, who reach Parnassus' lofty crown,
Employ their pains to *spurn* some others down. *Pope.*

2. To reject; to scorn; to put away with contempt; to disdain.
In wisdom I should ask your name;
But since thy outside looks so fair and warlike,
What safe and nicely I might well delay,
By rule of knighthood, I disdain and *spurn*. *Shakespeare.*

3. To treat with contempt.
Domesticks will pay a more cheerful service, when they find
themselves not *spurn'd*, because fortune has laid them at their
masters feet. *Locke.*

SPU

TO *SPURN. v. n.*

1. To make contemptuous opposition; to make insolent re-
sistance.
A son to blunt the sword
That guards the peace and safety of your person;
Nay more, to *spurn* at your most royal image. *Shakespeare.*

I, Pandolph, do religiously demand
Why thou against the church, our holy mother,
So wilfully do'st *spurn*? *Shakespeare. King John.*

Instruct me why
Vance should *spurn* against our rule, and stir
The tributary provinces to war. *Philips's Briton.*

2. To toss up the heels; to kick or straggle.
The drunken chairman in the kennel *spurns*,
The glasses shatters, and his charge o'erturns. *Gay.*

SPURN. n. f. [from the verb.] Kick; insolent and contemp-
tuous treatment.
The insolence of offices and the *spurns*
That patient merit of th' unworthy takes. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

SPURRY. n. f. A plant.

SPURRIER. n. f. [from *spur*.] One who uses spurs.

SPURRIER. n. f. [from *spur*.] One who makes spurs.

SPURRY. n. f. [from *spuria*, Latin.] A plant.
Spurry feed is sown in the low countries in Summer, the first
time in May, that it may flower in June and July; and in
August the seed is ripe. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

TO *SPURT. v. n.* [See *TO SPURT*.] To fly out with a quick
stream.
If from a puncture of a lancet, the manner of the *spurring*
out of the blood will shew it. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

SPURWAY. n. f. [from *spur* and *way*.] A horseway; a bridle-road;
distinct from a road for carriages.

SPUTATION. n. f. [from *sputum*, Latin.] The act of spitting.
A moist consumption receives its nomenclature from a moist
sputum, or expectoration: a dry one is known by its dry
cough. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

TO *SPUTTER. v. n.* [from *sput*, Latin.]

1. To emit moisture in small flying drops.
If a manly drop or two fall down,
It scalds along my cheeks, like the green wood,
That *sputtering* in the flame, works outward into tears. *Dry.*

2. To fly out in small particles with some noise.
The nightly virgin, while her wheel the plies,
Foresees the storms impending in the skies,
When sparkling lamps their *sputtering* light advance,
And in the sockets oily bubbles dance. *Dryden.*

3. To speak hastily and obscurely, as with the mouth full; to
throw out the spittle by hasty speech.
A pinkish owl fat *sputtering* at the sun, and asked him what
he meant to stand staring her in the eyes. *L'Estrange.*

They could neither of them speak their rage; and so fell
a *sputtering* at one another, like two roaring apples. *Congreve.*

Though he *sputter* through a session,
It never makes the least impression;
Whate'er he speaks for madnels goes. *Swift.*

TO *SPUTTER. v. a.* To throw out with noise and heli-
tation.
Thou do'st with lies the throne invade,
Obtending heav'n for what'er ills befall;
And *sputtering* under specious names thy gall. *Dryden.*

In the midst of carefices, and without the least pretended in-
citements, to *sputter* out the basest accusations! *Swift.*

SPUTTERER. n. f. [from *sputter*.] One that sputters.

SPY. n. f. [from *spio*, Welsh; *espion*, French; *spie*, Dutch; *specula-
tor*, Latin.] It is observed by a German, that *spy* has been in
all ages a word by which the eye, or office of the eye, has been
expressed: thus the *Arimaspians* of old, fabled to have but one
eye, were so called from *ari*, which, among the nations of
Caucasus, still signifies one, and *spi*, which has been received
from the old Asiatick languages for an eye, sight, or one that
sees. One sent to watch the conduct or motions of others;
one sent to gain intelligence in an enemy's camp or country.
We'll hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
And take upon the mystery of things,
As if we were God's spies. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Spies of the Volscians
Held me in chace, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles about. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Every corner was possess'd by diligent *spies* upon their
master and mistress. *Clarendon.*

I come no *spy*,
With purpose to explore, or to disturb,
The secrets of your realm. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Such command we had,
To see that none thence issu'd forth a *spy*,
Or enemy, while God was in his work.
Nothing lies hid from radiant eyes;
All they subdue become their *spies*:
Secrets, as chosen jewels, are
Presented to oblige the fair. *Waller.*

O'er

SPY